

The Pensacola Journal

Daily. Weekly. Sunday.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY.

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PENSACOLA, FLA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1905

WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:

Bay Hotel,
Coe's Book Store,
Depot News Stand,
Gem Book Store,
Merchants Hotel,
Southern Hotel,
Thompson's Book Store,
Wagon Ice Cream Parlor,
Waggoner's News Stand,
Walker's Book Store.

No Alarm Felt Over Fever Situation.

The increase in the number of fever cases in Pensacola is not regarded with any manifestations of alarm by anyone. Our people are disappointed of course that the fever is running longer than they hoped it would, but it cannot be said that anyone is surprised, because the infection which has been developing during the past three days simply proves the correctness of the mosquito theory and coincides with the predictions made by the physicians who have been watching the situation.

It is gratifying to note that the public generally is now assuming a more settled frame of mind and that business conditions are adjusting themselves to the situation. People are finding out that there is nothing more in yellow fever to be frightened about than there is in any one of a score of diseases that they have around them at all times, but that on the contrary they can protect themselves from the fever by taking the proper precautions, which is more than can be done with many of the other forms of disease.

Many Pensacolians who had been away for the summer are returning home and were it not for the quarantines which restrict trade and travel it would not be long until conditions resumed their old time appearance and activity.

One feature of the situation with which the public is particularly pleased is the fact that the health officials have made, from the beginning, prompt and public reports of all fever cases. "No concealment and full publicity" is the watchword with the health authorities and with The Journal, and that, more than anything else, has inspired confidence in the fight which is now being waged for the extermination of the fever.

One reason why there is such a strict ban on Pensacola is the apparent effort of the Florida state board of health to suppress the news of the yellow fever conditions in that city from day to day. Even the newspapers, and outside newspaper correspondents vary in their reports of the situation.—Brewton News.

What foundation our Alabama contemporary can possibly have for this serious charge against the Florida health officials we are at a loss to understand. From the very day that fever was discovered in Pensacola the official report of the situation has been published daily in The Journal, and State Health Officer Porter has promptly announced every case of fever that it has been possible to locate. There has been no concealment even of any suspicious case. Pensacola has been absolutely honest with the whole public, and the complaint from the Brewton News is the first case of the kind that we have noted anywhere. Evidently some one has been misrepresenting the situation to the Brewton paper.

The good old Montgomery Advertiser is still finding fault with Mr. Bryan. The latter, however, will now be out of the country for a year or more and grandma ought to be relieved of that source of worry.

Wm. J. Bryan's hot hand-out to President McCall of the New York Life is one of the warmest comments that has yet been made on the startle-revelations which the insurance

investigation has brought out. Mr. Bryan said: "If President McCall had paid the money out of his own pocket, instead of taking it from widows and orphans, he might have more reasons to boast. If his judgment on the silver question was no better than his judgment on the use of trust funds, I would dispute his authority. His opinion of free silver was probably founded upon the opinion of some financier and not upon any actual knowledge of the subject. His understanding of 16 to 1 seems to be that directors got 16 dollars to 1 dollar given policy holders."

Governor Vardaman recently wrote a letter to the Memphis office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society refusing to pay a premium due on a policy. In this letter the governor said: "I shall not pay this premium, but rather think that I shall permit the policy to forfeit and become void. I do not care to contribute any more to the gayety of that crowd of robbers, thieves and marauders who seem to infest the Equitable in New York."

THE BAREFOOT TRAIL.
Cut of the dirt front gate it ran, into the sun and dew and tan;
Traversed the dusty, peaceful street, Arched by maples in memory sweet,
Crossed the pasture, with clover lush; Entered the copse, where thrilled the thrush;
Rambled, loitered and played—and then Turned to mother and home again.

Street and pasture and hill and vale— Such was the course of the Barefoot Trail;
Pensive and veering for this and that— Now for a game of one-old-cat,
Now for a rollicking butterfly, Now for a nest hung just too high,
Now for a brookside haunt—and then Pack to mother and home again.

Never a sun for this trail too hot, Never a book that knew it not,
Twisting and turning from scene to scene, It chequered the realm of the gold and green.

Passport—courier boyhood, slim; Passport—whistle and tattered brim; Province—to beckon afar, and then To lead to mother and home again.

Many a secret and many a tale, Ours who followed the Barefoot Trail,
Wonders witnessed and marvels heard; Kinship of squirrel and hare and bird,
The shortest route to the swimming hole, The fanny spool of the swaying pole,
Carefree triumphs and joys—and then (Best!) the "mother and home again."
—Saturday Evening Post.

The Journal Printed During August, 1905, a

Total of

127,335

COPIES

or an average

4,716

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of August, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

August 1 4,350	August 16 4,800
August 2 4,400	August 17 4,800
August 3 4,335	August 18 4,800
August 4 4,400	August 19 4,800
August 5 4,350	August 20 5,250
August 6 5,000	August 21 4,800
August 7 4,500	August 22 4,800
August 8 4,500	August 23 4,800
August 9 4,500	August 24 4,800
August 10 4,500	August 25 4,800
August 11 4,625	August 26 4,800
August 12 4,625	August 27 5,200
August 13 5,000	August 28 4,800
August 14 4,600	August 29 4,800
August 15 4,600	August 30 4,800
August 31 5,000	

Total for the month.....127,335
Average per day.....4,716
I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,
Circulation Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of August, 1905.
J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

UTILITY THE SUPREME TEST!

Locomotives are not made because they are wonderful—but because they are useful!
Telephones are not so plentiful because they are marvelous—but because they are useful!
You don't own a typewriter or a watch or a dictionary or a lawn mower or a safety razor because they are pretty or modern or customary—but because they are useful!

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It is as practicable as a street car—as easy to use as an umbrella—it is a part of the MACHINERY by which you DO THINGS in your office and store and home—acting at once as salesman, buyer, detective.

YOU WILL FIND AS MANY USES FOR WANT ADVERTISING AS FOR YOUR TYPEWRITER, YOUR RAZOR, YOUR UMBRELLA, YOUR STREET CAR!

"NO CONCEALMENT" AND "PUBLICITY"

Tampa Herald.

"No concealment" and "publicity" are the slogans along the line in the Gulf states, being brought to the front by the present visitation of yellow fever, which is scattered from New Orleans to Pensacola. The Pensacola Journal discusses the matter approvingly.

The Herald heartily coincides with the Pensacola contemporary and desires to again fully endorse the policy of "no concealment" and "publicity." The Herald has, by its course, already established a precedent along this line and has stamped itself as a champion of honest dealing with the public.

The Herald can point to no more striking and effective illustration of this publicity on the part of a case of fever in West Tampa. When State Health Officer Porter had fully determined the nature of the disease as an infected mosquito, he prepared an official statement for the public, which was in a somewhat anxious state, owing to the stress of suspense. The official statement was completed a few moments after 2 p. m., at which hour the Herald's first edition is served, but which was on this occasion held back. In half an hour after the statement was completed it was printed in full in the Herald's first edition, and had not only covered Tampa but was on its way by mail all over South Florida before it was ever given to the public in Tampa by any other paper.

The boldness with which the state health officer gave out the facts and the quickness with which the Herald placed the full statement in the hands of the public actually threw a wet blanket upon the spark of excitement which was being fanned by the suspense of the morning.

The general public eagerly seized the statement, read it and then quietly went about its business. The heretofore inevitable panic did not materialize and "no concealment" and quick "publicity" won the day.

DRIVING BEHIND OXEN.

Bullock Traveling in India Is Both Comfortable and Convenient.

"Nowhere else in the world," says Dr. Francis E. Clark in Everybody's Magazine, "is bullock traveling so comfortable and so common, probably, as in some parts of India. The bullock is often fitted up in very comfortable style, and, though the springs might be improved, the comparatively slow pace of the oxen makes them less important to one's comfort."

"The patient little white oxen trot along at a rate of three or four miles an hour, and especially if it is the evening and the refulgent Indian moon is shining down upon you, if the nightingales are singing and the fragrant jasmine is blooming in the hedgerows, you think that India is not so far removed from paradise after all."

"But, after a night of such travel, when you come out in the broad light of disillusioning day upon a collection of filthy mud cabins and see the naked children, hungry and famished, the gaunt specters of men and women munched the uncooked grain dealt out to them by generous hands—in too much of a hurry even to cook the food which they crave—you revise your opinion and make up your mind that India, in famine time, is nearer the inferno than any other country in the world."

Horrible Heroism.

One of the Resolution's gunners was standing by his gun as the ship sheered abreast of De Grasse's flagship. The gunner was all ready, just going to fire, when a shot came in at the port and took his leg off at the knee. As quick as thought the man pulled off his neckcloth and tied his leg above the stump. The next instant he seized his shot off limb and thrust it into the muzzle of the gun, which went off two seconds later. "My foot," shouted the man exultantly, "is the first to board the Ville de Paris."—Fraser's "Famous Fighters."

The Influence of The European Concert

By President JAMES B. ANGELL, University of Michigan

AS the influence of the concert of powers of Europe been beneficent? Has its existence been a good fortune to Europe? On the whole, yes. It has tended to keep before the nations the broad view of the peace and welfare of Europe as an end more desirable than the triumph of ANY ONE STATE. If it has sometimes cramped the autonomy and liberty of a small state, on the other hand it has often prevented the ABSORPTION of the small state by some greedy and tyrannical neighbor. Greece, hampered in the aspirations of her restless and excitable people, is more prosperous and happy than she would be under the Turkish rule, from which the concert delivered her AND NOW PROTECTS HER. Belgium, relatively insignificant, but neutralized, is far more fortunate than she was as the cockpit of Europe. Perhaps the greatest failure of the concert is in the Ottoman empire and the Balkan states. But it must be admitted that the problem there is one of extreme difficulty, with all the defects and all the abuses which can be charged up against the concert.

So signal, indeed, have been its benefits that the distinguished French statesman and author Hanotaux said in a speech to the French chamber that the concert is "the only tribunal and the only authority to which all can and should bow."

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the Stegomyia Fasciata, which is the common domestic or cistern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.

2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.

3. The mosquito (Stegomyia Fasciata) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.

4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the Stegomyia is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Guitieras.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a Stegomyia fifty-seven days old. Guitieras with another 101 days old. [Note—According to Agramonte, Stegomyia Fasciata in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of Stegomyia must be impregnated before they bite; (2) that the female, after being coaxed, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the Stegomyia in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like Anopheles, within three to five days after.]

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult Stegomyia Fasciata bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, estimating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The Stegomyia Fasciata cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the Stegomyia, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present accepted knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is an non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A regular medicine. A strong medicine. A doctor's medicine. A medicine that cures hard colds, severe coughs, croup, the grip, chronic bronchitis.

has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobbinet Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside.

The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infantile and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.

All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobbinet or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stupify the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thoroughly shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets.

The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Crevices can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

The attention of merchants and advertisers in general is directed to the fact that The Journal's WEEKLY EDITION is now read by practically every reader in the county outside of the city who does not take the daily.

Advertisements in the DAILY reach practically all of the city people and a large part of the country people; but an advertisement in both the DAILY and the WEEKLY will reach all of them—both city and country.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL is a compilation of the local and telegraphic news which has been published in the daily during the week, and it reaches every subscriber in time for him to read on Sunday.

No Pensacola merchant who desires the country trade can afford to stay out of The Weekly Journal.

It is mailed to subscribers for \$1.00 per year, and practically every voter in Escambia county reads it.

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